

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

VOL. I.

EDMONTON, N. W. T., MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1881.

No. 15.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, March 11, 1881.

In the House of Commons Sir John A. Macdonald introduced an amendment to the Dominion Lands Act. The principal changes are a reduction in the road allowances to sixty-six feet, a provision to allow settlers to build hamlets of not less than twenty houses without requiring actual residence on their homestead quarter sections, and giving foreign emigrants the privilege of settling in colonies.

Before the railway committee on Saturday, Sir John A. Macdonald said that the Manitoba South Western Company was applying to have its land grant increased to 6,400 acres per mile, and the proposition was under consideration. He warned the committee against the incorporation of companies.

The tenders for the new Mounted Police and Indian supplies were opened on Saturday. There are nine of them, and Kavanagh Bros., of Ottawa, are the lowest.

Sir Charles Tupper's recovery is anything but satisfactory, and his medical attendants advise him to go to Florida.

The petition for the impeachment of Chief Justice Wood will probably be taken up to-morrow, when a committee of investigation will be moved for.

It is stated that Parliament will prorogue on the 17th inst.

In the Senate the Manitoba Boundary Bill was introduced. The line is extended so as to include Ft. Ellice.

The Ottawa correspondent of the "Globe" says that important changes in the location of the second hundred miles west of Winnipeg, and the sections further west, have been made by the Syndicate. The line, it is determined, shall not cross the Little Saskatchewan either at Odanah or Rapid City, but will avoid the crossing of that river altogether, and, passing further to the south, will cross the Assiniboine at Grand Rapids. Proceeding westward, the main line will keep well to the south, and pass fifteen miles to the south of Fort Qu'Appelle, and follow the valley of the great Saskatchewan river, suddenly turning northward, striking the Lesser Slave Lake, and then following the old projected route to the Tete Jaune Cache.

The mail for the West only left Winnipeg on Friday, instead of Wednesday morning, there having been no train from the South since the 3rd inst., on account of snow storms. No storm, up to date reported in the North West Territories.

The Imperial Bank has opened a branch in Winnipeg.

A C. P. R. hotel has been opened at Rapid City.

LOCAL.

SLEIGHING is getting bad.

BEEF is 10 to 12 cents a pound.

WEATHER has been still, clear and warm all week.

TIME to bring in horses that have been wintering out.

MAIL arrived Sunday evening, and leaves Tuesday evening.

J. THURSTON and W. Humberstone are starting a brick yard.

PAUL, the insane Stony, was taken to Fort Saskatchewan on Friday.

THE Zero coal mine is closed for the season. About 70 tons were taken out.

MR. J. W. FISHER, fur buyer, arrived from Battleford on Sunday evening.

THE epizootic has made its appearance amongst the horses of this settlement.

SEVEN sled loads of freight for the Indian Department left for the Peace Hills on Friday.

MR. M. GROUT left for Pigeon Lake on Saturday with 4,400 lbs. of freight for the Indian Department.

JAMES SEENUM, the White Fish Lake chief, and several of his band, arrived here yesterday with grists for the Edmonton Mill.

SOME thief entered the house of J. W. Shields, on the Big Lake road, and stole a razor and some other articles. He gained an entrance through one of the windows.

THE Police mail for Fort Saskatchewan came in the Edmonton bag. This would seem to indicate that the liquor law in the North West should be more stringently enforced.

ANOTHER race has been arranged. This time between M. Carlyn and J. R. Matheson; \$10 a side; to be run at the same time and place as the one between Rowland and "North West."

COLINS & GOWLER put through 300 buckets of dirt last Saturday, which turned out \$6. They have been obliged to start a new drift, as there was too much water in the one they were working in.

MR. R. L. TUPPER arrived on Friday morning, twelve days from Battleford by the telegraph route. Owing to the very hard work, his dogs gave out before he reached Pelly, and he was forced to resort to horses. He found from two to three feet of snow as far as Pelly, and in one place at the Narrows there was a drift ten feet high. From Pelly west, the snow fall was lighter until he reached Battleford, where they had a depth of only four inches. From Battleford to Edmonton he found the snow no deeper than eight inches, and in many places the prairie was bare. He leaves for the East on Tuesday by the regular trail.

HILLS are getting bare.
SLIGHING still good, but failing.
SPRING weather since Monday last.
THE neepcen (summer) bird has appeared.
CHANTIER, freighter, arrived from Victoria on Friday, with flour for the H.B.C.

BIRDS of a feather flock together. A goose was shot at Battletford on the second of the month.

GEO. RATH has finished burning his lime kiln. The burning occupied the whole month of February.

MESSRS. McGillivray and son, L. Thompson and J. Nairn arrived from Victoria last week, and leave again for home to-day.

QUITE a number of lambs have been dropped already by the sheep imported by J. Votier, but several of them have died from the cold.

HIGHEST thermometer during the past week was 48 above zero on Wednesday and Thursday, and the lowest 24 below on Sunday, 27th February.

MR. E. HIGGINS, Indian farm instructor at Saddle Lake, cut himself very severely above the knee of the right leg. The wound has almost healed, but has left him with a stiff leg.

THE soup kitchen at Victoria is doing a rushing business, under the superintendence of Mr. McGillivray. Fish is not included in the bill of fare, as the catch at White Fish Lake is a failure.

POWDER is being used in the working of the Mammoth coal seam at the Big Island. It is proposed to strip the coal in such a way that the steamer will be able to take on her load direct from the seam.

A LIVELY row occurred at the Edmonton Indian soup kitchen on Saturday, between two old wives. Blows were freely exchanged, and the little squaw had to succumb. The row was occasioned over the vacant position of chief cook.

MESSRS. Fraser and Littlebury, who are coming from Prince Albert to put the H.B. Co's. new mill in running order, are expected here this week, as they left Battletford a week ago. It is expected the mill will be running in two months.

The surplus revenue of the United States will be \$93,000,000 for the present year.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

500 bushels of first class lime for sale at George Rath's, at \$1 a bushel.

NOTICE—The partnership known as McLeod, Norris & Belcher has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Norris & Co., who will settle all accounts against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid.

J. KNOWLES, Manager.

NOTICE.—Any millwright, miller or mill owner who wants stones dressed so that they will do good work, will please call at the Sturgeon River Mills—the only place in this district where such work can be done.

J. LAMOURCAUX.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the estate of the late James Marwick will please settle with the undersigned immediately. T. HOURSTON.

RECEIVED BY MAIL—The Ordinances of the North-West Territories, complete to date. Price \$1 in paper covers, \$1 25 half bound. For sale by Frank Oliver, Edmonton, and at "The Herald" office Battletford.

JAMES McDONALD, Carpenter and Joiner, Edmonton Milling Co's Mills. Wood Turning done to order.

C. W. SUTTER—Gentlemen's Outfitter and Clothier—A Large Assortment of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Fancy Goods. Ready Made Clothing fitted without extra charge. Market House, first door East of Mission.

J. KNOWLES, Practical Miller and Millwright. Plans and Specifications for any kind of machinery made on application. Orders solicited. Address, Edmonton Mills.

BEEF & FLOUR

In unlimited quantities, and at lowest prices at the MARKET HOUSE, formerly known as the School House, second door north of the Methodist Church.

D. M. McDUGALL.

EDMONTON HOTEL & FEED STABLES.

Established 1876.

The pioneer house of accommodation this side of Portage la Prairie. A good game of BILLIARDS OR POOL

Can be played, and a very social evening can be spent in the Billiard Room.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

NORRIS & LOGAN,

DEER LODGE,

BIG LAKE ROAD,

Wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Provisions, Feed &c.

The highest price paid for FUR.

All persons indebted to the above Firm are requested to call and settle their accounts without any further delay.

CARLYN & LAKE,

BIG LAKE ROAD.

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Ready Made Clothing, &c. A large and varied Stock at bottom prices. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

Ten Iron Bound Carts for Sale.

time Mr. Anderson, Indian Agent, visited Victoria he gave Thompson a voucher for the hundred bushels. When Thompson came to Edmonton with the voucher Mr. Anderson obtained possession of the document, under the pretence that it was not properly drawn out, and then told the contractor that as the thirty bushels were bought from Mr. Steinhaur, a treaty Indian, he would only allow him \$1.25 per bushel for them. Thompson offered to return the potatoes to Steinhaur if he would give the voucher, but he refused. Now Thompson would like to know if it is legal to buy treaty potatoes at \$1.25 per bushel, why is it not legal to buy them at \$1.50? The potatoes were not grown from Government seed, as Steinhaur had grown potatoes long before the Govt. ever made a treaty with these Indians. Thompson has placed the matter in the hands of Capt. Gagnon for settlement.

LOCAL.

D. M. McDougall is getting out a supply of ice.

The Methodist mission school is still well attended.

PREPARE your green ribbon and shamrocks for Thursday.

The sickness amongst the children at Lac Ste. Anne still continues.

The Imperial coal company have filled their 100 ton contract with the H. B. C.

DONALD McLEOD is rushing saw logs to the Edmonton Mills, from the south side of the river.

MR. WM. ANDERSON, formerly acting Indian agent or the Edmonton district, has been appointed agent.

MESSRS McDonald and Yates leave this week for the head waters of the Saskatchewan, prospecting for gold.

COLLINS & GOWLER and Patton & Rowe, who are drifting on Rat Creek bar, are said to have struck four cent dirt.

MOUNTED POLICE pay checks, which used to pass here as cash at their face value, are below par now. I. D. vouchers ditto.

THREE times as many rails have been taken out in this settlement this winter as were ever taken out before in one season.

THE Little Giant thresher finished at Thurston's and Steele's last Wednesday, and was moved to Bra's, on the south side of the river.

JIM EAMER and Joe Hetherington have taken claims on the south side of the river, between the Big and Little Mill Creeks, and are getting out rail and house logs.

VERY few Indians camped in this immediate vicinity just now, but what few there are seem to be having a good time, judging from the amount of drumming going on every night.

As J. M. Glass was driving Mr. J. A. Macdougall's team down the hill to the mill, with a load of grain, last Thursday, the team started suddenly, throwing him off the sleigh. One of the runners passed over his leg, injuring it severely. He held on to the lines and was dragged about fifty yards through the bushes before the team stopped. His left hand was considerably torn by the bushes.

On Thursday at noon a quarter mile race between Colin Fraser's two year old colt and J. A. Macdougall's black mare, backed by J. M. Glass, was won by the colt. The track was on the main road from the poplars to the Methodist Church. Stakes—Glass's horse against Fraser's watch and \$17.50.

PAUL, a Stony Indian engaged at the Government farm, Riviere Qui Parle, became insane last week, and had to be secured with ropes. The fits of insanity come on him at times only, and when he is under the influence of them he is very violent, tearing his hair out wholesale. He is a married man, and has one child. Mr. McHugh, the instructor, is in a quandary what to do with him.

DISTANCES.

The following are the approximate distances to different points on the four great leading lines of travel which centre at Edmonton.

North and west—To Athabasca Landing 100 miles; mouth of Slave Lake River, 175; Slave Lake, 235; Slave Lake House, 315; Peace River at mouth of Smoky River, 415; Dunvegan, 455; Fort St. John, 555; Rocky Mountain Portage, 599; mouth of Finlay branch of Peace River, 632; McLeod's Lake, 730; Stewart's Lake, across the watershed, 800; mouth of the Quesnele, British Columbia, by river from Stewart's Lake, 1070.

South—To Battle River, 50 miles; Red Deer River, 100; One Pine at edge of woods, 150; Ft. Calgary, the elbow of Bow River, 200; Morleyville, Ghost River, 230; Ft. McLeod, 300; Boundary Line, 360; Sun River Crossing, 400; Benton, 525; Helena, 545.

East—To Ft. Saskatchewan, 18 miles; Victoria, 80; Fort Pitt, 200; Battleford, 270; Carlton, 380; Ft. Ellice, 650; Winnipeg, 900.

West—To Lac Ste. Anne, 50 miles, McLeod River, 140 miles; Jasper House, this side of the Mountains, 250; Henry House, summit of pass, 250; Tete Jaune Cache, across the Mountains, 360; Kamloops, 660; Savona's Ferry, terminus of British Columbia section of the C. P. R. at present under contract, 682.

Carts and wagons are used on the roads to the east and south, pack animals on that to the west, from Lac Ste. Anne, and carts, boats and pack animals on the one to the north and west.

A company asks for a charter to build a railway "from a point on the C. P. R. west of the Assiniboine River, thence north westerly in the direction of the Great Slave Lake in the Peace River district." The Great Slave Lake must have moved lately. It formerly was not near the Peace River district.

Twenty four natives of Manitoba were buried in the Winnipeg cemetery last year, of whom eighteen were infants. Out of a total of 71 persons buried, only one died of old age. Not a very healthy showing for Winnipeg.

The city of Winnipeg spent over \$18,000 on public improvements last year. Just \$18,000 more than was spent in the North West during the same time.

Over £20,000,000 is the estimated expense of the British army for the year.

THE BULLETIN

Will be published at Edmonton every Monday morning, from the 1st of December until the 1st of May. Subscription for the season \$2.00. Season advertisements, \$5.00 per inch. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar. Business cards, not over four lines \$2.50. Mr. F. Wilson, at the H.B.C. store, Edmonton, and Mr. P. H. Belcher, at Fort Saskatchewan, will take subscriptions and advertisements.

TAYLOR & OLIVER, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 14, 1881.

OUR CLIMATE.

It is much to be regretted that the large weekly papers published throughout the Dominion are not better posted on the geography and climate of their own country. They can tell their subscribers all about it though, just as if they had spent the greater portion of their lives in any portion of it which the unfortunate correspondent may wish to enquire about. The answers to correspondents, in some of their columns, are just as far from the actual state of affairs, when Manitoba and the North West are concerned, as it is possible to get them.

In a late issue of the Montreal "Star" a correspondent asks, if it would be a safe investment to go to Manitoba with four thousand dollars and a small experience, and go into farming. Anyone who knew the country, would answer most emphatically, in the affirmative, but the "Star" does not know anything about it, and tells him to go to Fargo, and gain some experience there on the large farms. That is a good place to send a man for experience. He will get it, and at the end of two years will have plenty of experience and no money.

This correspondent is also told that the climate of Manitoba is very rigorous, and that it is so risky to start stock raising, the editor would not advise him to try it. The climate is certainly at times very cold, very often the thermometer is down to forty below zero, but when it goes down that far, or below even twenty, there is no wind, and the cold is not so hard to bear as we have often found it in Montreal with the thermometer at zero.

To another correspondent the "Star" says, "imagine an immense grassy plain, where the earth and the horizon meet on every hand, without a bush or tree in sight in many places, where fierce winds unchecked by any obstacle, sweep the surface, and you will have some idea of the difficulty of beginning farming in a climate where the thermometer goes far below zero." Now this is a glorious prospect for an intending emigrant, one that will make him take an

express train for the North West instantaneously. We could not the "Star" have added a lot more about flies, fever, and pestilence, and give him a good idea at once? We would like to ask the editor of the journal if he knows anything of what he writes about this part of the Dominion. Does he know that horses and sometimes oxen and cows, roam about all winter and are fat in the spring? That the same horses after foraging for themselves all winter in this pitiless wind, are hitched up in carts loaded with 700 lbs each, and make a journey to this place and back from Winnipeg? Does he know that not one in every ten hundred horses in this country is ever put into stable during winter? He again tells the unlucky correspondent that firewood, timber, and lumber are only bought at a heavy cost, consequently shelter for man and cattle is necessarily insufficient for comfort. In Manitoba this will apply in many cases, but not in the Territory along the Saskatchewan valley and in other parts. To a man brought up in the wooden Provinces of Ontario and Quebec the absence of timber in Manitoba will appear a great drawback, but when he comes to live there he will find he can get nearly all he wants. The disadvantage of being short of timber is more than counterbalanced by the many other advantages it possesses over the Eastern Provinces.

One would think the paper quoted, and many other weeklies with large circulations throughout the Dominion, were subsidized by the United States land agents to send all the emigrants they can south of the line instead of into their own North West. It is impossible to pick up an eastern paper without observing an account of a terribly cold Manitoba wave, called so because the wind happened to be from the north. They might as well call some of the cold winds which come from the west sweeping everything before them, a Chinese breeze, there would be as much sense in it. Last August trains were blocked up for two and three days in Minnesota, Dakota, and other places in that portion of the United States, and our weather was serene. The "Star" will not tell its correspondents anything about that though. We would advise all these intending emigrants to seek information about the North West from some of the Australian papers, for they seem to know just as much about it as the average Canadian paper.

HOW IS THIS?

On October 14th, 1880, Lewis Thompson, of Victoria, contracted with T. P. Wadsworth, Inspector of Indian farms, to deliver 100 bushels good merchantable potatoes at White Fish Lake Methodist Mission, at \$1.80 per bushel. When Thompson had seventy bushels which he freighted from Victoria, delivered, he found he could purchase the balance at White Fish Lake, and by doing so save something. He purchased thirty bushels from Mr. Arthur Steinhaur, son of the missionary, a man who has farmed for the last twenty years in that district, and who sold to the Hudson's Bay Company and others for all that time. Thompson took a receipt from Mr. Youmans, mission school teacher, to whom he delivered the potatoes. At this